THE COLUMBIA EVENING MISSOURIAN

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Until October 1, the business office will remain in the Virginia Bldg., downstairs.

THE MISSOURIAN OF TODAY

The Missourian, first issued in 1908 as the laboratory product of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, begins today its thirteenth year.

Through the generosity of an alumnus of the School of Journaylism, Ward A. Neff, the School will occupy a new building on the University Campus, Jay H. Neff Hall, dedicated to the use of education for journalism. From this building, from a modern laboratory equipped by the State, the Missourian will hereafter be published. The Missourian Publishing Association, in process of organization, composed of graduates former students of the School, will assume the ownership of the Missourian succeeding the present Missourian Association composed of students. The new Association will conduct the Missourian without expense to the State and without profit to its stockholders, all earnings being given over to the newspaper and the School.

No change will be made in the policies of the Missourian. It will continue to be constructive, independent, progressive, seeking to be an example of good journalism, wholly devoted to public service. The enlarged size of the newspaper will enable it to do more efficiently and completly this public service.

WHY GIRLS LEAVE FARM

Young women are on the move and are leaving the farm in greater numbers than the young men Why this move? What are they fleeing from?

I is not the city lights that are beckoning them. t is not the ciyt lure that is driving their feet cityward. It is not a strike against family and home. The urge is deep and fundamental. It is the waste of woman power that is hurrying them on. When it is known that "94 per cent of the women on the farm make part or all of the family bread, 60 per cent churn their own butter; 96 in cases out fo 100 they do the family washing, 43 per cent have no washing machine and only 32 per cent have running water in their homes; 92 per cent do all the family sewing, and otherwise look after their families, the average numbering five persons, and their homes, meaning in the majority of cases a 7-room house," the reasons why women are leaving the farms are not yet complete.

To these must still be added the fact that "24 per cent of the women assist in the field work, 25 per cent help to feed and bed the livestock, 36 per cent assist in the milking, 8,000 include milk pails in their dish washing and 5,703 wash the separators. Eighty-one per cent attend the poultry, meaning on an average 90 hens, and 56 per cent spend part of their time weeding, hoeing and tending the vegetables and flower gardens."

It is tasks as these and no bright sides that have put, and is still putting, the young men on the roads to the city. The exodus has depleted farm help and the burden has been continually increasing on the shoulders of women since the departure of the young hands first began. And the women are following the path taken by their brothers. What does all this mean? It means that if we are to save the country, serious attention must be given to the improvement of country life. Break the monotony of the farm, lessen the burden of women, stem the tide and drive it homeward by the same lures and laws that have started it astray from the home folks.

An Englishman writing a series of articles on American life has recently accused Americans of being both patient and polite.

Honey Yield Increases.

The average yield of surplus honey in 1919 was fifty pounds to the colony of honey bees, as estimated by the bureau of crop estimates, United States Departmen of Agriculture. This is considerably above the average of forty-five pounds in 1918 and forty-one and six-tenths pounds for the five years 1913 to 1917. The relative proportions in which the money of the last two years was marketed are indicated by fifty-nine for extracted honey, thirty-one for comb honey and ten for bulk honoye. About one-third of the product goes to "outside" market.

M. U. ATHLETES TO TEACH VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Vocational agriculture for high schools which was started three years ago with the passage of the Smith-Hughes bill has grown in Missouri from eight schools in 1917 to seventy-seven in 1920. These are figures furnished by Theodore Sexauer of the College of Agriculture.

Recently, a permanent organization was effected at a convention in the College of Agriculture by teachers and leaders of the work. Problems were discussed and plans laid for better methods of teaching next year. Experts admitted it was the real method of "keeping 'em down on the farm" and giving the farmer boys the first fair opportunity of making a success of their life. "Missionary work," it was called by one—an attempt to reorganize the home through the boys.

Most of the teachers who will conduct these courses in Missouri were graduated from the College of Agriculture.

Two former track captains and a basketball captain will teach this work next year. They are "Bill" Sylvester, Jack Barlow and Wallace (Mule) Campbell. Sylvester will teach at Carrollton, Barlow at Summer and Campbell at Belton. Another former M. U. athlete, Manuel Drumm, B. S., in Agriculture, '20, developed a unique system at Cape Girardeau last year. He enrolled a class of thirty-two boys out of the country who were not attending high school and gave them the course in vocational agriculture. By this means he reached students who would not have received training in agriculture

Seventeen men who taught last year are taking a special one month's course at the University this summer. This summer term course will be offered each year as a means of keeping the teachers in touch with the new phases of their profession.

The plan under the Smith-Hughes bill, provides for the government furnishing one half of the amount required, the state furnishing the other half. A high school makes application for the course and agrees to furnish the necessary equipment. It must also enroll a minimum of eight students who will agree to take the course. Each state is then given a free hand in working out the details according to the different conditions and products of the various localities.

In Missouri, the student is required to spend half of each school day in vocational agricultural courses. For this he is given two units credit. During the summer a project work is assigned by the teacher, for example, raising a pig, a flock of chickens or a few acres of corn. It is now proposed to extend the present two year course to four.

A NEW PROFESSION

Divinity, law, medicine and the army no longer monopolize the inner circle called the professional. With democracy there has come the demand for special knowledge and expert experience in other fields. The professions are not so limited in number now, but they become more exclusive by the qualifications demanded for admission.

No distinct line of demarcation can separate trades from professions. What is a trade or business today may become a profession tomorrow. But there are fundamental principles that distinguish for practical purposes a profession from other vocations.

When work becomes so skilled as to require an extended period of study and the practice of a special kind of knowledge, and when the particular work is a service essential to the public welfare, the practitioners may be called professional. Such persons, especially qualified to render public service, are under obligation to each other and to the state. From these obligations there springs a body of professional ethics.

The press has become absolutely essential to civilized man. It is the chief organ in moulding public opinion. It has grown to be as necessary to social well being as the sunlight is to physical life. For the press to function efficiently, it must have a staff of experts.

To understand conditions and to interpret them, the journalist must have spent many years in study that will give him a broad view of life. The principles of government and progress must be acquired. Independent, clear thinking must characterize his speech. His mind must be judicial, never being swayed by prejudice or favor. In short, he must have a liberal education and the ability to express truth in a readable style.

It is not sufficient that the journalist be equipped to perform what might seem to be the drudgery of getting out a paper. The responsibility of serving the public with unadulterated news and with constructive criticism must be felt. This involves a high standard of ethics.

The journalist must, therefore, to qualify for his work, devote a considerable period to the study and practice of knowledge peculiar to his vocaton. By knowledge peculiar to his vocation. By virtue of special preparation and the public service rendered, he becomes entitled to admission into the exclusive yet democratic circle of professions. His occupation is one "that involves a liberal education, and mental rather than manual labor."

To secure the rank that journalism should have among the professions, many changes are necessary. Medicine demands that its practitioners devote six years in college preparation before entering the profession. It is equally or more important that those who attempt to create and mould the nation's ideals be capable.

Not every one who is fluent has accuracy of thought. Truth is often distorted by irresponsible persons. The unsuspecting and those incapable of judging will be lead by a blind leader. Misunderstandings arise, wars are precipitated and chaos reigns often because of false or colored information.

In a democracy, it is essential that all men have the privilege of a free press. Disreputable papers soon become known as such, but often not until much damage has been done. But this is one of the risks of a democracy. It is not desirable to demand by law that a journalist spend six years of special study before he enters the profession. But much can be done by the press itself to encourage greater efficiency among its future leaders. The advocacy and demand of papers for still better trained workers will elevate the profession more.

Journalism can become greater as it grows independent. Right is more powerful than a party or even a nation. A press subsidised to powerful interests opposed to truth cannot obtain the respect of its self nor of the people. The desire to serve the public must dominate if the profession would attain greater prestige.

U. S. DEVELOPING POTASH

Orders With Germany Canceled After Break On Prices.

By United Press.

BERLIN, August 15.—By Mail.)—The German "Kalisyndikat"—the syndicate under government direction supervising Germany's vast potsh business—has been trying dictatorial methods on American business people.

The result is that American business is practically saying to the Kalisyndikat, "Go hang, we'll develop most of our own potash."

And, American potash buyers are suiting their actions to their words. Consequently, the outlook at present is that the American market will not absorb more than 10,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth of German potash a year as against five to ten times as much were the syndicate in a conciliatory mood.